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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. |
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| 09/161,073 | 09/25/98 | CHIN | P SA9-98-050 |

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CENTRAL COAST PATENT AGENCY
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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| BASHORE, W | |
| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| 2176 | |

DATE MAILED: 05/23/01

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

# Office Action Summary

| Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|
| 09/161,073 | Chin et al. |
| **Examiner** | **Art Unit** |
| William L. Bashore | 2176 |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Feb 13, 2001*

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideratio

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

**Application Papers**

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

13)☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some* c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

**Attachment(s)**

15)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

16)☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

17)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 2

18)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

19)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

20)☐ Other:

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: original application filed on 9/25/1998. IDS filed on 9/25/1998.

2. Applicant's references: AO, AQ, and AR cannot be considered because said references cannot be found in the present file.

3. Claims 1-24 are currently pending in this case. Claims 1, 11, 21, 23 are independent claims.

### *Specification*

4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The following title is suggested: Web Based User Interface Construction Method For Performing Language Translation.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

5. **The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:**

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-3, 5-6, 11, 16-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyama, U.S. Patent No. 6,208,956 issued March 2001.**

**In regard to Independent claim 1**, Motoyama teaches a HTML document translated using a resource dictionary database (file) containing translated words and phrases for replacing variables (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23, column 5 lines 41-46, column 6 lines 41-55; compare with claim 1 "*...HTML...*", and "*a resource file containing data for replacing said replacement variable*").

Motoyama does not specifically teach said HTML page as a template. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because the teaching of HTML, with its known hierarchical structure, clearly suggests a template structure, providing Motoyama with the organizational advantage a hierarchical page provides (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23; compare with claim 1 "*an HTML encoded template*").

**In regard to dependent claim 2**, Motoyama teaches dictionary resource files indicative of various languages for web page variable replacement (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-24; compare with claim 2).

**In regard to dependent claim 3**, Motoyama teaches dictionary resource files indicative of various languages for web page variable replacement (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-24; compare with claim 3).

**In regard to dependent claim 5**, Motoyama does not specifically teach a resource file as a "HTML" resource bundle. However, since Applicant defines said bundle as similar to a Java resource bundle, and Java resource bundles are a known Java class, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because Motoyama's related dictionary data files (indicative of various languages) used for the translation of various portions of a HTML page suggests a

resource bundle environment, providing the advantage of files categorized by language (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-30; compare with claim 5).

**In regard to dependent claim 6**, claim 6 is rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 5, above.

**In regard to independent claim 11**, Motoyama teaches a HTML document translated using resource dictionary databases (files) containing translated words and phrases for replacing variables (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23, column 5 lines 41-46, column 6 lines 41-55; compare with claim 11 "*providing a plurality of data files....corresponding to said variable*").

Motoyama does not specifically teach said HTML page as a template at a server. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because the teaching of HTML, with its known hierarchical structure, clearly suggests a template structure, to which HTML pages must be uploaded and stored on a server for publication, providing Motoyama with the organizational advantage a hierarchical page provides (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23; compare with claim 11 "providing *an HTML template to a server, said HTML template including at least one variable*").

Motoyama teaches selection of a dictionary file used to construct a page using translated words from said dictionary file (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-25; compare with claim 11 "*selecting one of said plurality of data files*", and "*constructing an HTML encoded....replace said variable*").

**In regard to dependent claims 16, 17**, claims 16, 17 are rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 11, above.

**In regard to dependent claim 18**, Motoyama teaches dictionary translation database files, which teaches key/value combinations for translation (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-25; compare with claim 18).

**In regard to dependent claims 19, 20**, the use of curly brackets, commas, and pound signs within various languages in known in the web publishing art.

**In regard to independent claim 21**, Motoyama teaches a HTML document translated using a resource dictionary database (file) containing translated words and phrases for replacing variables (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23, column 5 lines 41-46, column 6 lines 41-55; compare with claim 21 "...*HTML*...", and "...*having variable therein*").

Motoyama does not specifically teach said HTML page as a template. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because the teaching of HTML, with its known hierarchical structure, clearly suggests a template structure, providing Motoyama with the organizational advantage a hierarchical page provides (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23; compare with claim 21 "*an HTML template*").

Motoyama does not specifically teach a resource file as a HTML "resource bundle". However, since Applicant defines said bundle as similar to a Java resource bundle, and Java resource bundles are a known Java class, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because Motoyama's related dictionary data files (indicative of various

languages) used for the translation of various portions of a HTML page suggests a resource bundle environment, providing the advantage of files categorized by language (Motoyama column 6 lines 20-30; compare with claim 21).

**In regard to dependent claim 22**, claim 22 is rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 21, above.

**In regard to independent claim 23**, Motoyama teaches a HTML document translated using a resource dictionary database (file) containing translated words and phrases for replacing variables (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23, column 5 lines 41-46, column 6 lines 41-55; compare with claim 23 "*...HTML...*", and "*substituting selected data to replace variables...*").

Motoyama does not specifically teach said HTML page as a template. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Motoyama, because the teaching of HTML, with its known hierarchical structure, clearly suggests a template structure, providing Motoyama with the organizational advantage a hierarchical page provides (Motoyama column 4 lines 14-23; compare with claim 23 "*an HTML template*").

**In regard to dependent claim 24**, claim 24 is rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 23, above.

7. **Claims 4, 7-8, 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyama, U.S. Patent No. 6,208,956 issued March 2001, in view of Levy, U.S. Patent No. 5,944,790 issued August 1999.**

**In regard to dependent claim 4**, Motoyama does not specifically teach a language code. However, Levy teaches a country code, which is indicative of a particular language (Levy Abstract; compare with claim 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Levy to Motoyama, because of Levy's taught advantage of country codes, providing Motoyama with a way to process a particular language.

**In regard to dependent claim 7**, Motoyama does not specifically teach server side processing. However, Levy teaches a server accepting a web request along with a country code for processing of said web page (Levy column 2 lines 32-46; compare with claim 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Levy to Motoyama, because of Levy's taught advantage of server side processing, providing Motoyama with a way to process a particular language freeing up client resources.

**In regard to dependent claim 8**, claim 8 is rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 7, above.

**In regard to dependent claim 14**, Motoyama does not specifically teach a language code. However, Levy teaches a country code, which is indicative of a particular language (Levy Abstract; compare with claim

14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Levy to Motoyama, because of Levy's taught advantage of country codes, providing Motoyama with a way to process a particular language.

Motoyama does not specifically teach server side processing. However, Levy teaches a a server accepting a web request along with a country code for processing of said web page (Levy column 2 lines 32-46; compare with claim 14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Levy to Motoyama, because of Levy's taught advantage of server side processing, providing Motoyama with a way to process a particular language freeing up client resources.

**In regard to dependent claim 15**, claim 15 is rejected using the Examiner's argument and rationale as set forth in the rejection of claim 14, above.

***Examiner's Note***

8. In regard to the following Berg reference, it is to be noted that the Examiner could not print the complete web page text listing without truncation of text. Accordingly, the complete equivalent text is reproduced on pp. 6-9 of the reference.

9. **Claims 9-10, 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motoyama, U.S. Patent No. 6,208,956 issued March 2001, in view of Cliff Berg (hereinafter Berg), How do I Write an International Application?, Dr. Dobb's Journal, July 1997, downloaded web site <url: http://www.ddj.com/articles/1997/9707/97071/97071.htm?topic=java>, pp.1-5, including text equivalent pp. 6-9, (downloaded on 5/17/2001).**

**In regard to dependent claim 9**, the use of Java code within HTML is known in the web publishing art.

Motoyama does not specifically teach a JAR file containing a Java ResourceBundle. However, Berg teaches Java in association with a Hot Java browser, incorporating a JAR file and a Java ResourceBundle to be eventually run as an applet (Berg p.6 at numbers 5, 6, also p.7 at number 8; compare with claim 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Berg to Motoyama, because of Berg's taught advantage of JAR files and resource bundles, providing Motoyama with a way to utilize the advantages of said files for its dictionaries.

**In regard to dependent claim 10**, claim 10 reflects substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 1 and 9, and is rejected along the same rationale.

**In regard to dependent claim 12, 13**, claims 12, 13 reflect substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 9 and 10, and are rejected along the same rationale.

***Conclusion***

10. **Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to disclosure.**

Kobayakawa et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,119,078 issued September 2000

Maeda, Akira et al., a Multilingual Browser for WWW without Preloaded Fonts, web site <http://eboshi.ulis.ac.jp/papers/isdl95/isdl95.html>, August 11, 1996, pp.1-4.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Bashore whose telephone number is **(703) 308-5807**. The examiner can

normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on **(703) 308-5186**. The fax number to this art unit is **(703) 308-6606**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is **(703) 305-3900**.

12. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

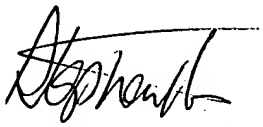
**or faxed to:**

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

**or:**

(703) 305-9724 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).**



**STEPHEN S. HONG**
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

William L. Bashore
5/18/2001